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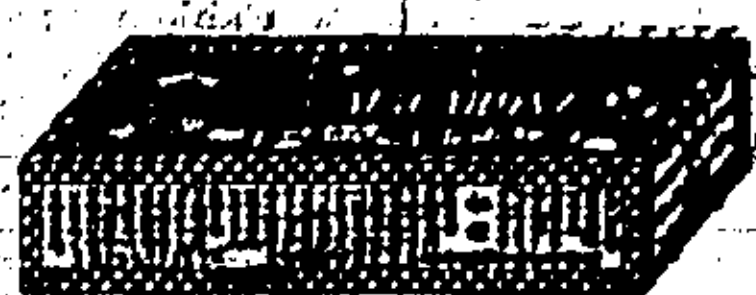
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THE PRESENT AGE. THE AGE OF COAL.

Man's history in its broadest aspect has been one long struggle towards civilisation, with Nature as the capitalist. Jealous of her wealth, which she could not hold for ever from man, Nature has doomed him to a hard fight for a bare existence almost preventing him, by the sheer difficulty of life, from attempting to wrest her secrets from her. Around him, man has been almost limitless energy, just beyond his grasp. Lack of knowledge of how it could be turned to useful account has forced man to labour instead of to live. Reluctantly, as man insistently demanded them, Nature has parted with some of her secrets. This gradual mastery of man over Nature, rather than the mastery of one man or race over another, to which our histories give such prominence, is that which underlies progress. The neglect of this aspect has given rise to much confused thinking; the precise conditions under which Nature allows the existence of man upon this planet has rarely been adequately recognised. To-day many of these terms are more or less clearly stated. But that is not sufficient. More than once the recognition of the principles upon which a state of being exists has occurred too late in its development. All life is a flux. The power to maintain the state may be already decaying by the time the principles underlying its being are recognised. Knowledge once gained is merely dead history except so far as it suggests the problems and developments of the future. It is, therefore, no idle speculation to pause for a moment to survey our present existence and its civilisation, to see what prospect of stability Nature offers it and upon what conditions.

History has named each age of man by what it considers the controlling factor in man's development during the age. Thus it has divided time into the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age and the Steel Age. It is the influence of the factors, not contemporary man, the pioneers have gone unacknowledged to their graves. It has often been below the dignity of so-called educated men to be acquainted with the technical processes to which, in the judgment of history, the era has owed its being.

But the names of the materials themselves only suggest the superficial aspect of the great problem which man has always faced, working slowly but surely towards its solution. Their use has been simply to obtain power or energy, to provide movement, the physical distinction between life and death.

Energy, is required to supply man's needs and desires. If man is to progress he must obtain more than he can supply by his own personal exertion. Ancient man harnessed the wind. Ancient civilisations added to their stores of available energy by slaves.

THE AGE OF ENERGY.
A hundred years ago little was known about energy. As an intractable and unrecognised entity it was not recognised until well on in the 19th century. But this recognition distinguishes the present age from all which have gone before. This is the first of the Ages of Energy, the Age of the Energy of Coal. Within the last hundred years we have learnt that coal can do not only our heating but also much of our work. A wonderful new supply of energy has been given us, relieving us of much of the drudgery of life and placing time at our disposal for living which previously has had to be occupied in the struggle to live. A moment's reflection will reveal what a new discovery to our powers has meant. Almost every development we have made since the last hundred years may be traced directly or indirectly to its influence, and the triumphs of the age have been swept in season and out of season.

But Science has a word of warning to pronounce. The triumphs of the age have been great, very great, but how many people realise that this era differs from preceding eras only in the utilisation of the energy of fuel? The ignorance of the ancient civilisations of the influence distinguishing them from their predecessors is paralleled to-day. Civilisation has found a new life blood and, instead of realizing it as such, is treating it as a thing to be bought and sold for commercial gain. Of the fuels, coal is the most important, and a name may stand for all of them. What is it and what is it worth? What does it cost and what has it cost Nature? By industry man digs it from the earth. The wealth that it provides is considered a just return for the cost of excavation and transportation, plus various "squeeze", legitimate and illegitimate. And its price so fixed in silver or gold is still sufficiently low for us to afford to waste it. But does its price measure its value; is worthless stuff like silver or gold fit to be offered for such a valuable thing as coal? As well might one attempt to measure the value of a man in terms of the cost of kidnapping him. Better could his value be measured in terms of the pain expended in giving him birth and in the care and devotion spent in making him what he is. Still his value is even more than that. And our cost is worth more than man pays for it, it is even worth more than it has cost Nature to produce it. Solar energy is spread over almost incredible epochs of time has been required to produce the coal of the world. It is quite impossible to calculate what the cost to Nature has been, or how many centuries Nature would require to replace what is now burnt in a single year. We have learnt how to use it and are scraping it madly to the surface to get what ease and luxury we can; it is our chance of stealing something from posterity and no prison at present stores us in the face for our criminal waste. Primitive man, and in dependence upon the supplies of energy which Nature sent them day by day. We have found one of Nature's stores of capital and are going to spend it, shutting our eyes to the fact that it is capital and not income.

Our civilisation, as we imagine it, can only be stable if we spend out of income; our capital has cost untold ages to store and at our present rate of spending cannot last more than a few centuries.

Is it too late to escape this approaching end of our fuel supply? It probably is. The vast political changes needed to effect it are incredible in the time at our disposal and even if they could be miraculously effected, an unthinkable change in the nature of man would be required to prevent him enjoying what he has for the good of a future age.

Does Science offer any hope? It offers one. Nature holds out to us another source of energy, whose power is almost infinitely greater than any that has been at our disposal up to the present. But the difficulty of solving its utilisation transcends any problem with which Science has yet been faced. It may be insoluble. If so future man will have to accept it. What he will think of our prodigality we shall be past knowing, perhaps the better for us.

A similar though probably less important danger faced us some years ago. At the British Association Sir William Crookes pointed out that, with the increased use of land for the production of wheat necessary for the growing population of the globe, the world's supply of nitrates was fast diminishing and, unless some other source of nitrates became available, the failure of the wheat supply was only a question of time. In the atmosphere was an almost illimitable supply of nitrogen, but useless for manure. A few years of experiment solved the problem. Nitrogen from the atmosphere can be fixed and the necessary nitrates produced in any amount so long as power is available. The problem has thus been merged in the one already stated, viz. how long can the globe with its growing population exist with the natural available sources of energy of which we are able to avail ourselves?

RADIO-ACTIVITY.
One answer has been suggested by the researches of recent years. In 1896 Becquerel discovered the property of radio-activity. Of the so-called radioactive elements uranium and radium are the most important. A study of their properties has led to the unmistakable conclusion that the elements are not permanent. The famous words of Clerk Maxwell spoken in 1873, are no longer true. He said "Natural causes, as we know, are not at length destroy, all the structures and dimensions of the earth and the whole solar system. But though in the course of ages catastrophes have occurred and systems may be dissolved and new systems evolved out of their ruins, the molecules out of which these systems are built—the foundation stones of the material universe—remain unbroken and unaltered." In the last twenty years we have seen molecules (or rather atoms) breaking. They are not the foundation stones, but are crumbling aggregates, crumbling by a tremendous evolution of energy. Every hour the energy given out by a gram of radium is enough to heat its own mass of water from the freezing point to the boiling point. Ten years after its steady stream of energy and shows little sign of failing. In its lifetime, or rather in its complete transmutation, it requires thousands of years, radium gives out as much heat as can be obtained by the complete combustion of 25,000 times its own weight of coal. Here then in the store of energy, to all intents and purposes limitless, can man only discover the key by which it may be liberated.

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Such quantities of energy as are represented in every scrap of matter around us pass comprehension. The sudden release of the energy from even a few pounds of matter would probably suffice to wreck a continent. Fortunately matter sleeps soundly and changes slowly. At the present we are no more capable of making use of this energy than a savage unable to kindle a fire could make use of a steam turbine. Every attempt that has been made to effect a change in the rate of transmutation of a radio-active element has resulted in signal failure. Our feeble attempts at disintegration appear like an attempt to sink a liner with a feather. The atom would seem to have little to fear from attempts we can make to break it. In Nature's laboratory it has been through fire and subjected to pressures which we can never hope to apply. Its very existence to-day is adequate evidence of its fitness to survive.

But the hope of the scientist to tap this almost limitless store of energy is not to be lightly dismissed. Science has before accomplished what seemed impossible; yet the more the problem is examined, the more the greater seems the certainty that failure can be the only result. Success would mean the certain supply of the necessary energy that must be available to support man in the comfort and civilisation in which he has been reared. Failure means almost certain retrogression. What might be the effect of placing such enormous stores of energy at the disposal of everybody it is difficult to foresee. It seems that a man would carry in his hands the lives of himself and thousands or even millions of his fellow creatures, the destruction of whom could be effected at his whim. If reason holds that in store it is perhaps better that the problem should never be solved. But in working towards the solution there is a wealth of knowledge to be gained which no other present avenue of research can hope to rival.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN. YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD'S REVIEW.

Mr. F. H. Bugbird, Chairman of the Yokohama and Tokyo Board of Trade, in the course of a speech at the annual meeting of the Board recently said:—
The trade of 1919 has proved excellent for Japan. Twelve months ago nearly everyone was more or less pessimistic regarding the future, as business was dull and prices declining, but a sudden revival took place, and the year 1919 broke all previous records.

The total Import and Export trade of the country amounted to 41 billions of Yen as against 31 billions for the year 1918. Import and Export values were almost equally divided, but the balance of trade was again for the first time since the commencement of the War against Japan to the extent of 75 millions of Yen.

Although it may be imprudent to speak of the future, it is expected that this condition will continue. The high rates of exchange on foreign countries makes export business rather difficult, whilst it stimulates imports.

RECORDS DUE TO ENHANCED VALUES.

It is an agreeable task to record the wonderful development of this country, but we must not forget that 1919 surpassed all previous records by reasons of enhanced values rather than increased quantities.

To give you an idea of these increased values I will give you the differences of prices in 1919 of a few well-known articles as compared with 1914:—

	Per cent.
Raw Silk advanced nearly	150
Habutai	150
Cotton Yarns	275
Grey shirtings	200
Copper	64
Fish oil	225
Vegetable wax	80
Lamp oil	330
Wheat	190
Mattings	90
Coal	120
Rice	140
Tea	85
Matches	180

At the end of the year orders were still coming in.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

There is no doubt that very large quantities of goods are required for the million of men returning to civil life after fifty months of war. The reconstruction of industries in the war-torn countries is very slow, taking time to adapt work-people and factories to the new conditions. It is not to be expected that this can be effected quickly, and in the meantime countries like Japan which have been practically undisturbed by the War have increased their production and should benefit under existing conditions.

THE HIGH PRICES.

High prices for all necessities of life are the rule, and there are other reasons for this besides the increased demand. Labour is continually agitating for higher wages, and shorter hours of labor. Strikes are of frequent occurrence, and thus the cost of production increases. Further, another factor in the cost of products is the "get-rich-quick" spirit which pervades large numbers of people of all classes. We have noticed that prices are often advanced beyond all reason because of a good demand, but, although high prices are very attractive to sellers, I expressly hope our Japanese friends will realise before it is too late that it would be a better policy to quote reasonable prices and make deliveries in order to retain markets, and be in a strong position when competing foreign manufacturers will be again operating against them.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

As the Import Trade we notice that all the principal articles of import have shown an increase in quantities, as might have been anticipated by the lifting of embargo by the various foreign Governments on the termination of the War. Iron bars, cotton and woollen cloth alone have decreased.

Our report will show you the increased value of such imports as cotton, rice, wheat, flour, soya beans, sugar, kerosene, oil, cake, sulphate of ammonia, indigo and spinning machinery. One item which figured largely in 1918 has nearly disappeared during the year under review. I refer to steamships. In this industry Japan has made such marvellous progress that instead of depending upon foreign countries for her mercantile marine she has now become a supplier to the nations of the world.

In the year 1914 she launched 78,000 tons of steamers of over 1,000 tons dead-weight. In 1919 she increased this to 820,000. At the beginning of the Great War Japan possessed a Mercantile Fleet of 1,800,000 tons; by the end of last October she had increased this to 2,210,000. She is to be congratulated upon such a magnificent progress.

Yokohama has shared in the development of Japan's trade. We retain first place in Exports, our share being 43 per cent., and we stand second in Imports, our share being 32 per cent. of the country's import trade.

CONGESTION AT THE CUSTOMS COMPOUND.

The congestion on the Customs Compound is such as never before experienced. No room can be found for goods discharged from steamers, and lighters are kept waiting weeks before they can be unloaded. Ships are detained for days for want of receiving lighters, and if the conditions continue shipowners will either avoid the port or increase the freight rates considerably in order to recover demurrage. All this is most detrimental to the trade of Yokohama and should be remedied before it is too late.

GERMANS IN JAVA SERVICE. WAR PRISONERS FROM JAPAN.

Reports have reached Holland, showing that numbers of German war prisoners are arriving at Batavia from Japan, to take up official appointments in the Dutch East Indies. Two hundred arrived in a Dutch steamer in February, and have received appointments in various branches of the Civil and Police services. Questions on the matter have already been put to the Minister for the Colonies in the Second Chamber at The Hague, and they indicate that there is considerable feeling in Holland and in the Colonies over the whole proceeding.

The Batavia newspaper, *Nieuws van der Dags*, states that the Germans were met on board the ship by the German Consul-General and two police officers, one of whom was the director of the police school. The Germans, many of whom were still wearing the white uniform of the German Marine Division of Kioochau, had their passages paid by the Dutch Government. Of these Germans 37, the newspaper says, will be enrolled in the police. Four of them are to become superintendents of police. Their names are Franz Kahler, born at Valsparrow; Otto Coepfer, born at Saarbrücken; Walther Oehler, born at Lichterfelde; and Richard Leffler, born at Brunswick. Twenty-seven of them will be made inspectors (police-officers), and 56 first-class constables (Hofdayent). Forty-eight Germans are also to be employed in a postal service; two in the Government Public Works Department. Four are to work under the Adviser for Chinese Affairs. Five will be placed in various appointments in the Agricultural Department, and four will serve the Marine Department.

The same newspaper, in an article "Our Protectors," said: "Some time ago we stated that a number of Germans were to be appointed to the Police here. This was denied by the authorities. Later, we had information to the effect that a great number of Germans now staying in Japan had asked permission to settle in the Netherlands East Indies, and that the Netherlands East Indian Government had replied that they would be welcome. The reason put forward is that there are not sufficient candidates, so that recruits must be found elsewhere. But in view of the bad quality of all goods imported from Japan, a new import does not promise well for our future. We believe that our French, English, and especially Belgian fellow-countrymen would not be so easily impressed with the future of police force. They know a bit about the Prussian level. We mean they know what a misuse is made of it."

THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS. EFFECT ON SHIPPING BUSINESS.

In the last term's business results of the Nishin Kaisha Kaisha which has the largest interest in the carrying trade in Chinese waters of all the Japanese shipping companies, there was still clear evidence of the effects of anti-Japanese feeling in China. At a general meeting of shareholders held on May 16th, when a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared, Baron Kondo, who is president of the Nishin Kaisha Kaisha as well as of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, outlined the business situation as follows:—

The anti-Japanese movements on the Yangtze which had continued since the preceding term did not yet cease, and the consignments of Chinese merchants were shipped by other shipping companies. Moreover, the water in the river subsided to a greater extent than usual, and as this made necessary the suspension of services in some places, it proved an additional blow to the company. The last term were about 5,500,000 less than the figure for the preceding term, the decrease of freight carried showing a fairly large decrease. However, Japanese and foreigners other than Chinese, and this combined with the favourable condition of exchange, appreciably offset the decrease in the freight receipts from Chinese sources. The receipt of insurance on the *Biryo Maru*, which was sunk in an accident, also increased the income of the company.

Generally speaking, the present outlook is not encouraging. There is still no early prospect for the reunion of the North and the South in China, nor is it likely that the anti-Japanese movements in various places in that country will completely cease for some time. There are thus many unfavourable elements for the next business term, and we cannot be optimistic of the future.

It has been stated that the cause of the congestion is due to Importers leaving their goods in the Customs Compound, thereby avoiding the higher rates for storage in the town. If this be true the authorities should modify the Law, as Importers who are anxious to obtain their goods and cannot do so suffer loss of sales and other incidental expense. It is seldom that delivery can be obtained in less than a month after the arrival of the steamer.

Your Committee has approached the Customs authorities on this question and has received assurance that a new regulation will be enacted, with the suggestion that much higher charges will be put in force. We cannot help thinking that simply raising the charges will not be at all satisfactory, as this tax will fall upon all Importers without distinction. What is needed is an opportunity to take delivery, and, should an Importer fail to take advantage of this, the goods before being released. After the expiration of a fixed period should the goods not be taken out of bond, they should be sold by public auction.

A-G-W

(Continued on page of next column)

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

June 1st.

Great interest is being shown in the first big show at Government House under the new leaders of our little world, and naturally everyone is ready with a large stock of criticism to fire off on the slightest excuse. There is one kind of ammunition that never needs re-stocking and that is criticism, for, like the oil in the widow's cruse, it is inexhaustible and, like it, indispensable to existence. It is the flavour of life, and it is also the very essence of life. For without the fun of seeing the faults in others, how appallingly inexcusable our own faults would be and how unendurable. Of course, everyone wants to know who has been favoured with 'Private Entree' cards, and why? The modern democracy does not appreciate fine distinctions without very special reasons, published along with the distinction. It gives the outsider a feeling of being classified with the common herd, and it is the pride of individuals among the common herd to recognize their own individuality, even if authority does not.

The permission to returned commission officers to wear uniforms will not, I think, be taken advantage of, though the khaki drill would be more comfortable and reasonable than Levee dress or thick silk-lined tail coats. Perhaps, if the permission had been worded as a request, men would have had the pluck to comply, but I venture to think that any returned demobilized war man who appeared in uniform in Hongkong would be socially ostracized and accused of swank. Returned soldiers draw a veil over those war years, excepting in the inner circle of "comrades" when tongues loosen and memory recalls the most wonderful experiences of a life-time—common experiences that will never be forgotten and that cannot be discussed here, where the war, excepting in the most impersonal sense, is an extremely unpopular subject.

A number of women want to know whether they will be considered disrespectful if they venture into the portals of Government House on a State occasion without gloves. Gloves, at present prices, are a luxury, almost beyond the dreams of avarice for any but the rich, and after all the rich will be in the minority when the Governor and his lady entertain the loyal subjects of Hongkong on His Majesty's birthday. Eight dollars a pair, four eights are thirty-two! Think of it. Thirty-two shillings odd for an unnecessary adjunct of a woman's toilet—and a very perishable adjunct. Most of us have cut gloves out of our scheme of dress. The very thought of them makes my arms break out in anticipatory prickly heat. This climate is not conducive to ceremonials; what we want in Eastern climes is simplicity.

I hear that all the dress-makers are working over-time on new frocks or renovations, and yet when we are all dressed in our best and have faced a probable rain-storm in chairs and trams and chairs again, who in that terrific crush will be able to tell "other-from which" for everybody, who is, or isn't, or was, or is ever likely to be anybody, will be there?

The monthly meeting of the Hongkong Art Club was held at the Peak Hotel on Monday and one cannot fail to notice the prodigious strides the Club is making; each exhibition shows an improvement in the standard of work and a healthy and keen interest is manifested by all members. From a social point of view too, these gatherings are bright and interesting, and it is quite a relief to find the much rapid pseudo-art chatter of Hongkong drawing rooms giving way to high-brow conversation on tones and composition and art and artists. Naturally a good deal of it is hot air, but that does not matter. It is a step in the right direction and a long way more interesting than the latest freshly-invented yarn about the delinquencies of Mrs. Flighty, who is supposed to be riding hot foot for the Divorce Court. Cheer-up Mrs. Flighty, and Mr. Flighty too; you cannot be divorced in Hongkong, though I am told it can be done in Manila for 50 cents.

A very encouraging feature for exhibitors in the Art Club is the system of voting for the best picture; it gives an interest to the proceedings and supplies that element of chance and gamble which appeals to the best, as well as the worst, of us. There is, of course, no actual artistic value in the award, but it goes to show

the taste of the crowd, while if the award were left in the hands of trained critics the same people might win over and over again to the discouragement of the ordinary members. Now each member has an equal chance of striking the popular fancy. On Monday the choice was by no means easy for the general excellence of the exhibits was high; and Miss Vivienne Bowen has reason to feel pleased at the number of votes she commanded with her charming study of Delphinus in an artistic vase.

Several new-comers in the colony stand out as well above the amateur standard; for instance, Mrs. Humphrey's black and white work is full of originality and detail and delightfully beautiful. Another new-comer, Miss J. Buzikova, is a young Russian lady, who has come to settle in Hongkong; her work is varied and imaginative and attracted universal admiration and notice. Mrs. McPherson's study of flowers in the corner of a room, against a window showing a glimpse of sea and sky, was a fine composition and most pleasing in effect. Most of the flower studies, the set subject for the month, were interesting. Mrs. Britten appears to be falling under the spell of Hongkong scenery. I venture to predict that, when the spell is complete, it will be difficult for any one to beat her as an interpreter of local scenery.

Mr. Cole showed some unfinished work, which was particularly interesting, revealing, as it did, the boldness and masterliness of his methods. His influence as a member of the club will be all towards tuning up to the concert pitch of the professional standard.

Some of the new members are anxious to enlarge the scope of activities and want to start a life class to meet once a week to work together from life. It appears that this scheme has already been tried and failed for want of a room with suitable light. Surely this difficulty is not insurmountable. I cannot help thinking that lack of general support was more likely the cause of past failure.

The last thing you ever hear about any body in Hongkong is anything to do with artistic talent. You hear all about their pretty clothes and their big houses, but the things that matter, never! And this is why I devote so much attention in my column to the Sketch Club and musical afternoons at the Helena May. It is good to take notice of people's efforts to amuse and instruct each other in a desire to keep themselves and the rest of us from degenerating into cabbages. Last week's musicale at The Helena May, though not quite as good or as well patronized as the first concert, was quite an enjoyable show. Here, as everywhere else, organizers are hampered by the lack of knowledge of people's attainments. I was sorry not to hear Mr. Froeborn in solo; his voice and his artistic rendering are lost in duet. A disadvantage to sound was the whirring of the electric fans; it seemed to disperse the sound, and I would suggest that, in future, the fans be stopped during the rendering of the separate items. The rattling of tea cups was another disturbing element for those in the back seats. Lady Stubbs, who made her first appearance as the new president, was welcomed by Mrs. Parr and responded suitably. I am in entire agreement with her expressed desire to see more of these social gatherings. We should all be the better for rubbing shoulders with people outside the charmed circle of our particular set.

The more you limit your set the more you develop that expression of boredom which is so remarkable on the faces of the best set in Hongkong, and as each set thinks itself the "Best Set," there are really very few people who look natural and dare to allow their expressions to denote that intense joy in life, which comes to us in moments of good health and bright weather. I believe that any casual visitor to Hongkong could accurately classify the social and business positions of the various people travelling in the Peak Tram just by studying their facial expressions, when they are addressing others in more exalted or more lowly positions than themselves.

THE SCRIBBLER.

The Times gave a three-column leading article recently, and has occasionally exceeded even that length, apart from the post, says a writer in The Observer. But I do not think Printing House Square has ever entered the lists as a competitor. It was a New York journal which printed what is probably the shortest editorial on record. The eighty million inhabitants of the United States living in the converted five mission church left New York for West Africa yesterday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT. ACTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, commenced, yesterday, at the Supreme Court, the hearing of an action in which Wong Lau Sang and Chan Tso Hing, merchants of Hongkong, are claiming from Fong Yeung Chan, of Swatow, the sum of \$21,547.60, as damages for alleged breach of contract. This case has been hanging fire since last year, and, in December, judgment was entered against the defendant, who failed to make an appearance, in the sum of \$19,547.60. By agreement this judgment was set aside and the case is now proceeding on its merits.

The plaintiffs say in their statement of claim that they were the agents of the a.s. Kung Hong trading between Hongkong and Shan Mi. By an agreement in writing dated January 10th, 1919, one Chan Cho Hang, alias Chang Chi, as agent for the plaintiffs, agreed to sell the steamer to the defendant, with the licence, for \$76,000. The defendant failed to carry out the agreement and the plaintiffs thereby suffered damage in the sum of \$21,547.60. The difference between the contract and the price for which the Kung Hong was ultimately sold to another party was \$12,000. The ship was suspended for 21 months, hence the additional damages.

The statement of defence said that the defendant had no knowledge of the plaintiffs, and he did not admit that they owned the Kung Hong. Chan Tso Hing contracted as principal and not agent, representing himself to be the owner of the vessel. The defendant denies any breach of agreement and says that the agreement was rescinded by mutual consent January 13th, 1919. In the alternative, it became void by reason of the non-payment of bargain money on or before January 13th, 1919. The defendant counter-claims for rescission of the contract on the grounds of material misrepresentation and inability of the plaintiffs to perform their part of the contract. In defence to the counter-claim, the plaintiffs denied that the misrepresentations were made by them or on their behalf.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin are appearing for the plaintiff, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood and Mr. W. H. Drummond and Mr. E. E. Bellios for the defendant.

Mr. Potter said that among the misrepresentations made to the defendant were that the vessel did 80 trips a year and that her yearly earnings were about \$76,000.

The hearing is likely to occupy several days.

THE "NAMSANG" GOLD ROBBERY. SURPRISING THE VILLAGE WITH ILI-GOTTEN GAINS.

The hearing was continued at the Magistrate's, yesterday, in the case in which a Chinese stoker of the Yam Sang was charged with stealing G-40,000 which had been consigned to the Chartered Bank at Kuala Lumpur.

The money disappeared from the strong-room of the vessel on the voyage between Hongkong and Singapore.

A man, living in the same village as defendant, stated that the latter was a member of a very poor family and originally worked as a stoker on one of the river boats. About March of this year defendant came home to get married and spent about \$90 in preparations for it, much to the surprise of the villagers who knew he was very poor. A rumour then spread through the village that defendant had stolen gold from a ship, and this was freely discussed. Defendant's father was a timber merchant with a capital of only \$200, but since defendant's return the capital had been increased to over \$3,000. The parents disappeared when the son was arrested. He did not know whether the father sold the business before he left the village. The defendant said he borrowed the money for his wedding feast. His father was not the owner of the timber yard but an employee there.

Evidence of defendant's desertion from the ship was next given. Defendant stated that he went ashore at Singapore and met two men who spoke to him about getting out some opium from the ship. He took watch and they gave him \$1,000 as a guarantee. They then asked him to desert the ship and meet them as a brother but when he went there he failed to find them. He got married in the country and was about to come to the Colony in search of employment when a relative asked him for \$20. He refused and the relative accused him of stealing gold from a ship. He then had him (defendant) arrested.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

MAGISTRACY ITEMS. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition.

Defendant was arrested while going on board the Kungmoon. The contraband was found in his pocket. He stated that he was engaged by another man who promised to pay him for his trouble. The man was fined \$50.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese woman was charged with kidnapping a little girl.

Inspector Grant, in applying for a remand, stated that the Police were unable to discover the parents of the girl.

Mr. Smith: The most important part of the charge is that the girl has been removed without the consent of the parents and we must have their evidence. I will remand the case.

The girl is alleged to have been kidnapped by robbers who made a raid on the village she was residing in. She was brought to Hongkong and handed to the defendant with instructions to sell her.

MARINE COURT.

DRUNKEN-FIREMEN PUNISHED.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, J. Fennessy and T. Casey, seamen on the transport Professor, were charged with having disobeyed the lawful commands of the Chief engineer.

Mr. C. E. Jackson, master of the Professor, stated that at 11.30 p.m. on May 20th, the two defendants came on board drunk. They created a disturbance until midnight and annoyed the military passengers. On Monday, May 21st, the second engineer went to the forecastle at 7 a.m. and told them to turn to. At 8 a.m., the chief engineer reported to witness that the defendants would not turn to. Witness sent for the defendants, who did not turn to until 9.30 a.m. He made prisoners of them. He had had much trouble with Fennessy during the voyage. He had made two entries in the official log against Fennessy.

The chief engineer corroborated the master's evidence. On Monday morning he had ordered the defendants to turn to and they had not done so. Casey had been in prison in Hongkong for a month and had given much trouble in port, although he was a good man at sea. Fennessy was given hard labour for nine weeks, and Casey hard labour for twelve weeks.

THE ASIA MINOR RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received in aid of the "Asia Minor Relief Fund" for distressed Moslem women and children and submitted for favour of publication:

Mr. H. M. H. Nimasee	500
Anonymous	100
Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co.	100
Messrs. Lau Chu Pak & Sons	25
Mr. Mohamad Din (Master Tailor)	25
Mr. N. Mohamadali	15
Mr. T. H. King	10
Mr. D. Burlingame	10
Messrs. P. D. Gould & Co.	10
Messrs. Tye & Co.	10
Messrs. Kayamalli & Co.	10
Messrs. Hosaini & Co.	10
His Honour Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz	5
Mr. W. Morrison	5
Mr. J. Grant	5
Mr. H. W. Young	5
Mr. James J. Watt	5
Mr. H. G. Garrod	5
Mr. T. Cashman	5
Mr. P. O. Sullivan	5
Mr. S. J. Burchill	5
Mr. C. McNab Wilson, M.C.	5
Mr. R. Shannon	5
Mr. D. McDonald	5
Mr. J. Brennan	5
Mr. Gulab (Hakim)	5
Mr. Chan Lin Sam	5
Mr. Chan Kam	5
Mr. Wong Siu Woon	5
Mr. Hop Kee	5
Mr. Ho Fat Sing	5
Messrs. Ho Thong & Co.	5
Messrs. Mohideen & Co.	5
Mr. A. Dost	3
Mr. H. S. Laud	3
Mr. J. Hing	3
Mr. Kwong Tuen Mai	2
Unknown	2
Mr. Rahim Bux	2
Mr. Abdullah	2
Mr. Ng Ping We	2
Mr. Kwong On Chung	2
Mr. Man Woo Hong	2
Mr. S. Teo	2
Mr. Kishor Datt	1
Mr. Abdul Bahman	1
	\$1,019

Some lists have not yet been returned and the subscriptions contained in them will, therefore, be published later on. The Committee of the Indian Muslim Society is very grateful to the subscribers, especially to Mr. H. M. H. Nimasee, who has always proved himself to be generous and open-handed in charitable causes.

NAMES KEPT.

Indis. Muslim Society.

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USEFUL WALKING STICKS

AND

SILK MIXTURE COVERED UMBRELLAS

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LARGE

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MOST VARIED

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THORN,

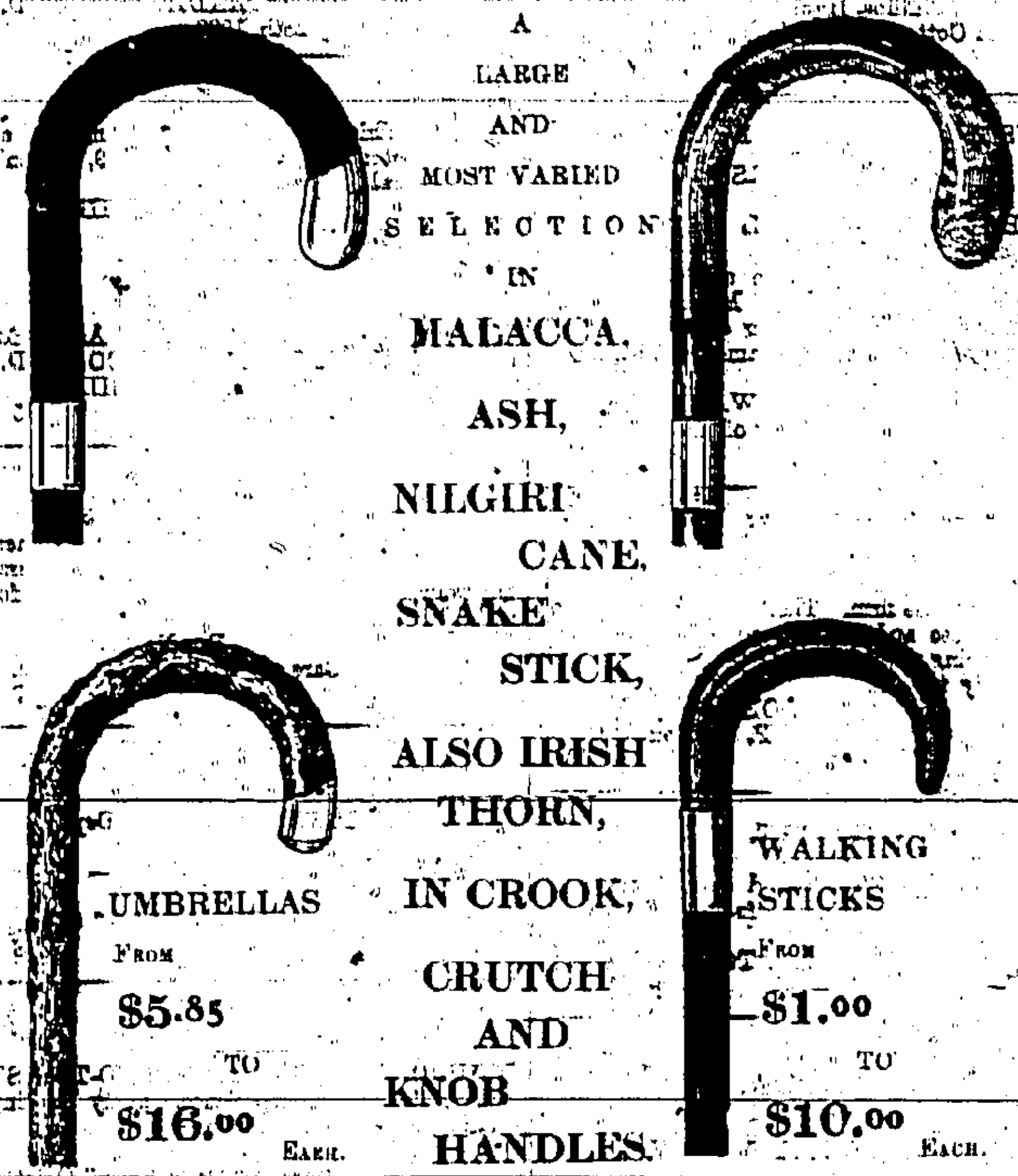
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CRUTCH

AND

KNOB

HANDLES.



UMBRELLAS FROM \$5.85 TO \$16.00 EACH. WALKING STICKS FROM \$1.00 TO \$10.00 EACH.

HAVANA CIGARS

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PETIT FANCY TALES	PER BOX OF 50	\$11.00
CAPRICHOS	" " " "	10.50
REGENTS	" " " "	10.00
STANFORDS	" " " "	9.50
EPICURES	" " " "	9.00

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NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2360	PIZZICATO POLKA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	HOWARD KOPP
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	CLAUDIA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	" " "
	CLOVER LAND	XYLOPHONE SOLO	" " "
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WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S BATHING COSTUMES IN ASSORTED FANCY MIXTURES, PLAIN AND BARRED EFFECTS.

Prices \$2.50 to \$12.50.

KNITTED WHITE WOOL SWEATERS, ROLL OR POLO COLLAR AND OPEN NECK.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

M. R. S. HAMER having, by mutual arrangement, severed his connection with the undersigned, please from this date to sign our first name per Procurement.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1920. [999]

NOTICE

MESSERS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have just received Dunhill's Noted Smokers' Pipes, \$7.00 each; John Brumfit's of St. Swithen's Lane, London, Selected Briars \$4.00 and \$3.00. Also the following: Tobacco—Craven, Sil Phillips, Hankey's Montrose, Brumfit's, John Cotton's and Spinet in 14b this.

1000

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
HONGKONG LOCAL CENTRE.

It is hoped to revive the activities of this Centre next winter. Members of all grades, resident in Hongkong or South China, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary.

A. G. WARREN,
University of Hongkong.
[1001]

WANTED.

QUALIFIED CHINESE CLERK by a Japanese firm. Thorough knowledge of both Chinese and English correspondence and Book-keeping required.

Apply to—
H. OHTA,
P. O. Box 540.
[1002]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES, Ground Floor, corner of St. George's Building, facing Ferry.

Apply—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
[1003]

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, and Scrapers, and Shoemakers or Leather-workers, to H.M. Dockyard.

Forms of tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned, as indicated in the tender form not later than Noon SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.

J. G. KENNETT,
Chief Constructor.

H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, June 1st, 1920. [1004]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT"
VOY-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA and KOBE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on June 6th at 10 A.M., and June 7th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 7th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be accepted.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PAIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, June 1st, 1920. [1005]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVOLICH".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1920. [1008]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
40, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

FROM JUNE 1st, 1920, and during the absence from the Colony of our Mr. BERNARDINO BASCO, Mr. J. P. BRAGA will be in sole charge of our business and will sign our Firm per Procurement.

BASCO & CO.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1920. [984]

NOTICE

W. B. have This Day CLOSED our Office at No. 9, Queen's Road Central. All claims and existing contracts will be dealt with by our Agent, Mr. T. KAWASHIMA.

THE KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1920.

NOTICE

I have This Day established myself as Importer and Exporter at No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Hongkong, May 28th, 1920.

NOTICE

I have This Day been appointed Agent for THE KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Hongkong, May 28th, 1920. [985]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, preferably with some commercial experience and knowledge of general hardware trade, good salary and prospects for suitable man.

Apply—
Box No. 867,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[987]

WANTED.

STENO-TYPIST for Machinery Dept.

Apply stating salary required to—
Box 988,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[988]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY STENO-TYPIST with filing experience, apply stating qualifications, salary, etc., to—
Box No. 869,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[989]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak—For short or long let.

FAMILIAS.
Write—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[990]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[991]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.

For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department.
[992]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd JUNE, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd JUNE, 1920, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd JUNE, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1920. [948]

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS

5% PREMIUM BONDS.
CREDIT NATIONAL.

THE Bonds are of 500 Frs. face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS

8 drawings a year amounting to 30,000,000 Francs, with the following prices:

1,000,000 Francs
500,000 "
200,000 "
100,000 "
50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 4th of June, 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1920. [978]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1920.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1920. [984]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Opened for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1920.

Licensed Warehouse cannot be opened on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1920. [985]

FLYING! FLYING!!

AT REPULSE BAY

ON

THURSDAY, FRIDAY,

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

MOTOR BUSES

will leave

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

for

REPULSE BAY

as soon after 2 P.M. as they are booked.

RETURNING FROM REPULSE BAY

at 6.15 P.M.

\$2 RETURN FARE \$2

Tickets may be obtained at the—

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

[209]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD:

(KING'S BIRTHDAY)

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING

TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH:

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING

TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6TH:

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING

TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FLYING—THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

EACH DAY COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

Tickets for Flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel, Main Office, or at REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Insurance—Personal Accident Insurance can be effected at the time of Booking Covering all Risks whilst Flying. Rates, including benefits, from \$5; Covering \$2,500, to \$50, Covering \$25,000.

Including Passengers should bring their own Dust Coats or Mackintoshes. Caps and Goggles will be obtainable at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[210]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads,
Tel. K. 1.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families with Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
[77]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1919.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION

BATHING

CAPS.

A large and very fine

assortment.

Many really pretty

designs.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH:

McCALLISTER.—At Hoikow, Hainan, on May 28th, to Dr. and Mrs. WILLIAM E. McCALLISTER, a son. (John Kerr). [998]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOGES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1920.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE IN AUSTRALIA.

There is probably no place in the world where the claims of Labour to adequate recognition are more successfully urged and acknowledged than in the Commonwealth of Australia. Yet Australia, in dimensions a continent, but with a population less than is contained within the area of London, is represented as suffering badly from a shortage of skilled labour while a glut of unskilled labour exists. The Trades Hall, we notice, professes to be dismayed at the present extent of unemployment and the prospects for the future. "But what does the Trades Hall do to alleviate such prospects? One of the leading papers of the Commonwealth gives us the answer in these terms: "The industrial unions would have to admit, if they told the truth, that they are using the unemployed as pawns in their game. They parade them for their own advertisement and profit. Would the unions countenance the training of the surplus unskilled labour into skilled workmen at a trade or as many as were capable of being trained? Not for a minute. Do the unions approve of the Government trade-training schools for repatriated soldiers? It is claimed that they hinder them all they can. The shortage of skilled labour is even more pronounced than the surplus of unskilled." And our contemporary goes on to say: "The evil wrought upon the country is serious, and the reason for the desire of the union bosses that there shall be not too many skilled workers is transparently clear—they would be deprived of their surest weapon. Their opposition to British or any other immigration is based on the same fear."

That active industry, earnest work, and increased population would pay off Australia's debt and give us some weight in the world leaves them quite unmoved. Such aims or ambitions are nowhere within their horizon." Australia is a country with great potentialities, but while the attitude of the Labour Unions remains what it is those resources can never be properly developed. Australia could very well do with a stream of immigration, and while apparently the Government is desirous of encouraging immigration from Europe the Labour organisations in Australia are doing all they can to discourage it. Their hostility to Asiatic immigration is well known and can be regarded with a considerable amount of sympathy, but the efforts of the Labour organisations to discourage immigration from Europe are not on the same plane of patriotism. They perplex even the labour leaders of Great Britain. We observe that the Secretary of the Farth Metropolitan Council of the Australian Labour Party recently wrote to Mr. W. A. Appleton, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, drawing a most gloomy picture of the position of Western Australia, and stating that an influx of immigrants would aggravate the position, and make the task of the Labour movement a much harder one than it is to-day. He expressed the hope that Mr. Appleton would warn British workers accordingly.

Mr. Appleton, in reply, wrote: "The picture you paint suggests extraordinary incapacity somewhere. You have land where the sun shines always. You have soil which will produce anything which the heart of man may desire. You have minerals at least for the needs of a population of 50,000,000. You are always crying out for a White Australia, and yet you seek to persuade white men not to come to Australia. If we are to carry out your wishes and bend all our tension towards persuading our surplus population to migrate to the United States or to the Argentine, it does seem that the possibility of Asiatic control of Australia is increased." Mr. Appleton in one paragraph of his letter remarked that thousands of Australians who came over to England during the war did not speak so despondently of the country as the official communications of the Labour organisation, and, comparing the statements, Mr. Appleton was compelled to wonder whether the men who came overseas were not utterly ignorant of the condition in their own country. Certainly Australia never had better immigration agents than the men who went overseas to fight. They were proud of their Australia, but they learnt many things during their stay in France and in England which they saw could be advantageously adopted in their own country. They realised better than they had ever realised before the great possibilities of Australia, given the needed population to exploit them. We can quite understand Mr. Appleton's perplexity and share in his conclusion that it is possible that Australia like other countries, is suffering from the loss of brave and skilled men, who were killed in the war, and that it is not less labour, but more labour, that Australia requires to develop her undoubted resources. It will evidently be a difficult task to get the trade union "bosses" of Australia to accept this view—a view which it may be mentioned, the Federal Government is constantly counselling Labour to take. The Labour organisations at the present time are carrying on a strenuous campaign to reduce working hours in Australia below 44 hours a week. I skilled labour is so scarce, it seems an utterly reckless policy. Perhaps the best excuse that can be offered for it is that it might serve to diminish the number of unemployed, but it must necessarily have the effect of forcing prices in Australia above the very high level on which they already stand. This movement threatens to have an important influence on the Government's programme of works. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, recently explained that the position as regards war service homes is such that the Government cannot in justice both to the taxpayers and to the soldiers attempt to carry on the vitally important work of building homes for the returned men unless the hours as prescribed in the award are maintained. Unless therefore the men employed on war service homes work the full 44 hours the Repatriation Department must suspend operations. The Government of Australia, in common with Governments everywhere else, believe that the vital need to-day is increased production and has made it clear that any proposal for the shortening of working hours in normal trades must be resisted at all costs. Some limit has to be placed on this crippling of the industries of Australia by the extravagant demands of the Labour unions, but so long as the

Union "bosses" exercise the power they do as present in Australia, the outlook for immigrants will not seem very promising. Mr. Appleton, if he paid a visit to Australia, or closely studied the Labour movements in that country, would have little difficulty in discovering where the extraordinary incapacity he speaks of resides.

Thirteen deaths from influenza occurred in the Colony during last week.

The Hon. Mr. F. Seaton James, C.M.G., will act as Chief Secretary to Government, F.M.S., during the absence on leave of Sir Edward Brookesman, K.C.M.G.

For some unknown reason a District watchman was severely stabbed in Lee Sing Street on Monday night. The watchman is unable to identify his assailants.

The Macao Aerial Transport Co. is charging \$35 for a ten-minute trip in a seaplane to-morrow. Bookings are very satisfactory. Six machines are coming to Hongkong this morning.

The rainfall in the Colony for the month of May was, roughly, 19 inches. The records show the maximum rainfall for May to be nearly 49 inches, the mean 11½ inches and the minimum a little over one inch.

H.M.S. "Fame," which left for the Hainan Straits last Thursday to render assistance to the stranded *Fau Sang*, returned yesterday. The *Fame* reports that the *Fau Sang* is practically submerged, and all salvage is out of the question.

A novelty in Hongkong transportation took place on Monday, when a local resident had to remove his furniture from Breezy Point to the Happy Valley. Although it was pouring with rain, a motor-truck belonging to the "Dragon" Motor Car Co. completed the job in four quick trips.

Thirteen cases (twelve deaths) of plague, and seven cases (four deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony during last week. Two cases (two deaths) of plague, one case (one death) of enteric fever and one case (one death) of cerebrospinal fever were reported on Sunday and Monday.

A case has been fixed at the Magistracy, for Wednesday next in which Mrs. Flora Gutierrez of No. 7, Mosque Street, has summoned her husband, Mr. J. M. Gutierrez of No. 1, Mosque Street, for persistent cruelty resulting in her having to live separately. Each party will be assisted by a solicitor.

A Portuguese youth, named B. Silva, has been arrested together with two other youths, on a charge of stealing \$218 belonging to Mr. D. G. Santos, of the Blue Buildings, who had adopted him. Mr. Santos found the money missing and reported to the Police, who went on to the Canton boat and arrested the lad.

Major A. F. G. Anderson, Trade Commissioner in Singapore, writing to the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce states that he has received a telegram from the Department of Overseas Trade, stating that the Far Eastern Touring Exhibition has been postponed for the time being owing to the present commitments of British manufacturers.

Singapore papers announce the death of Mr. W. H. Mackray, Under Secretary, F.M.S. The death and funeral took place at Kuala Lumpur. Deceased went to hospital a month previously and was operated on and was recovering when he relapsed. His sister arrived from home a fortnight before his death and both were to go home shortly.

A smoking concert was held on Monday evening in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess at Headquarters to bid farewell to members who are going home in a few days on the *s.s. Professor*. Some excellent musical turns were contributed and a very pleasant evening spent. During the evening Master-Gunner May, who occupied the Chair, presented the home-going members with a small present from the remaining members and wished them *bon voyage* and a good station at Home. Master-Gunner Pring suitably responded. The following contributed to the programme: O.Q.M.S. Roberts, assisted by O.Q.M.S. Marley, at the piano, O.Q.M.S. Roberts, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Crow, Mr. Newton, Mr. Miles, Mr. Clow, Mr. Harris, Sgt. Marshall, Sgt. Owen, Sgt. Bykes, Mr. Gr. Fring, Sgt. Smith, Sgt. Coomber, Sgt. Crocker, O.Q.M.S. Rivers, Wht. Sgt. Smith, and Wht. Sgt. Owens. Mr. Miles played the accompaniments and gave some excellent selections on the piano during the evening.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory: "A cyclone or typhoon east of the Southern Visayas or Northern Mindanao. Direction unknown."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ARMENIAN MANDATE.

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

The Senate has postponed action on the Armenian resolution, in order to allow Senator Hitchcock to present an amendment empowering the President to appoint three Americans to serve with three Armenians on a Commission to supervise the economic development of Armenia, and providing a \$50,000,000 loan to Armenia for the purchase of agricultural implements, railway materials and other supplies, but the United States will not be responsible for the principal or interest.

AMERICAN ARMY.

PROGRESS OF REORGANISATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

The Senate has adopted the Reorganisation Bill, which now goes before the President.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF BILL.

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

The House of Representatives, after a bitter debate, passed the Soldiers' Relief Bill by 259 votes to 92, and sent it to the Senate.

AMERICAN COAL.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

In the Senate Senator Walsh introduced a resolution urging an embargo on the export of coal.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

A special Railroad Committee has been appointed to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to expedite transportation.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRIKES IN AMERICA.

FUR WORKERS WANT A 40-HOUR WEEK.

New York, May 29th.

Ten thousand fur workers have struck. They are demanding a 40-hour week.

THE LONGSHOREMEN OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th.

All deep sea freighters are held up as a result of a strike of longshoremen who are demanding a minimum of a dollar an hour.

COTTON STRIKE ENDED.

New Bedford, May 28th.

The strike of cotton employees has come to an end.

WOOLLEN WORKERS TO GO OUT.

PASSAIC, N.J., May 28th.

The woollen workers have ordered a strike on June 3rd. They demand a 50 per cent increase in wages and a 44-hour week.

NON-STRIKERS ATTACKED.

Bristol (Rhode Island), May 29th.

Striking millhands employed by the National Indiarubber Company attacked non-striking clerks, including women. Troops were called out and fired on the rioters, wounding several.

EMPLOYERS' RIGHTS.

New York, May 29th.

Judge Gary, President of the Steel Corporation, addressing the Iron and Steel Institute, maintained that employers had hitherto been backward in proclaiming their rights and insisting on proper consideration of their rights. The so-called labour troubles were part of a general campaign to demolish social and economic conditions.

ELEVATED RAILWAYS CLOSE DOWN.

New York, May 29th.

Owing to a strike of the electrical workers employed on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line, the Brooklyn elevated railroads have closed down this evening and the passengers had to take surface cars homeward.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

The Democratic Senator, Mr. Carter Glass, has drafted a platform favouring prompt ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, without reservations impairing essential integrity. President Wilson has sent a letter to Mr. Glass endorsing his platform.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCE'S CLAIM ON RHINE-LAND.

NOT WILLING TO ACCEPT MERE PROMISES.

PARIS, May 29th.

A Havas message says:—M. Millerand, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, on the Lympne Conference, said he had been urged by previous speakers, Socialists and Conservatives, to guard jealously the French right to reparations in full and only grant concessions in exchange for very material guarantees. This M. Millerand promised to do, but he, at the same time, asked for the Government a vote of confidence which would enable them to negotiate at Spa with free hands.

"No fixed sum was agreed to at Lympne," said M. Millerand. "Indeed, the very nature of the negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and myself alone, without representatives from the other Allies, showed that it was merely a conversation at which nothing could be definitely fixed."

"The sum which had been mentioned," he added, "had given rise to misunderstandings. It was simply the equivalent amount at the rate of exchange of the day, according to Paragraph 2 of Article 23 in the Treaty which required Germany to pay compensation. France's claim amounted to between 200 and 210 milliards of francs, representing about 70 milliards gold marks, at the rate obtaining on May 15th."

Neither priority nor Germany's ability to pay was discussed. There were two methods to choose from: one was to wait four or five years when large instalments would be due, the other was inspired by the principle that it was imprudent to sit still and do nothing with one's eyes fixed on the texts containing mere promises.

The reality, the only reality, we have," added the Premier, "is the Rhine Territory, and we are not disposed to give it up."

EARLIER CABLES.

WIRELESS IN AMERICA.

PUBLIC TO CONTINUE THEIR USE.

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

The House of Representatives has unanimously adopted and sent to Congress a resolution authorising the Navy Department to continue, for a period not exceeding two years, the operation of all wireless stations for the use of the public. The Secretary of the Navy will fix the ordinary rates, which will be not less than those of private companies. He will fix special rates for Press messages.

AMERICAN GIRL ELOPES.

LONDON, May 28th.

The New York Herald says that Miss Edith Gould, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. George Gould, has eloped with Mr. Carroll Wainwright, a member of a wealthy family. They were married at Maryland.

NAVAL AVIATION IN AMERICA.

A VOTE OF \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

Congress has voted \$20,000,000 for naval aviation.

THE AMERICAN CUP.

SHAMROCK IV SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

NEW YORK, May 27th.

Shamrock IV was successfully launched to-day. She is much changed in appearance since 1914. Six tons of lead have been transferred to the bottom of the keel and her bow has been lined and made finer.

MEXICO.

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.

Two Americans, Messrs. Carr and Macdonald, have been arrested in Mexico, one near Jimenez and the other in Chihuahua. No details are to hand.

VILLA ESCAPES.

NEW YORK, May 25th.

A telegram from Juarez says the troops of the de facto Government encountered Villa's rearguard, but Villa escaped.

SIAMESE NAVAL MISSION.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, May 28th.

Vice-Admiral the Prince of Jumbura, head of the Siamese Naval Mission, General the Prince of Kambing Bojra, Commissioner-General of the Railways in Siam, and the Princess of Kambing Bojra visited their Majesties to-day, and remained to luncheon.

LINCOLNSHIRE DISASTER.

TORRENTIAL RAINS CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, May 30th.

Torrential rainfalls in the north and north-east of England had devastating effects.

The streamers Lud at Louth in Lincolnshire swelled into a torrent 300 yards wide, swept away bridges and buildings, leaving the path thick with debris.

The water reached the upper storeys of houses where people had taken refuge. These people were trapped and 30 bodies of those drowned have up to now been recovered. Hundreds were rendered homeless.

It is believed that a cloud burst at Grimby where buildings are also badly water-laden. The Grimby-Louth railway line is submerged.

The Louth disaster was due to a cloud-burst which occurred at tea time without warning.

A roaring 15-foot torrent, carrying livestock, trunks of trees, furniture, and other debris, engulfed half the town in a few minutes.

The inhabitants barely had time to escape to the upper storey, the chimney flues and the roof and tree tops. An entire family was trapped in a room and drowned.

The subsidence of the flood revealed an appalling scene of devastation reminiscent of the air raids—crumbling houses and shops, mud covered pianos, wardrobes, and shop goods.

Search parties were quickly organised, and are extricating the corpses entangled in the wreckage. One doctor spent hours wading and swimming to attend to the injured. Many half-drowned persons were resuscitated.

One woman narrowly escaped by fastening herself and her baby to a meat hook in the ceiling. She was rescued unscathed. Her other children were drowned.

The damage is estimated at 2,000,000. The death toll at Louth is now estimated at 50.

The flood carried off four firemen working a fire engine on a terrace. Fifteen houses were entirely demolished, with only one surviving occupant.

RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY.

Rains washed away part of the North Western main line near Lancaster. The countryside is swamped.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PASSES THROUGH MILES OF CHEERING CROWDS.

MELBOURNE, May 29th.

There were over 35,000 people present at a special Agricultural Show held on the Racecourse in honour of the Prince of Wales, including the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and most of the State Premiers.

The Prince had great difficulty in getting his car through the miles of cheering crowds. In view of the crowds, principally women and children, who continue to wait for hours in the streets by day and by night, whenever the Prince is expected to pass, the Press is appealing to the public to keep the road clear to enable punctuality to be observed; otherwise, the Prince's programme will have to be reduced.

BELGIUM.

SHOULD HAVE A WELL-ORGANISED ARMY.

BRUSSELS, May 31st.

M. Renkin, Minister of the Interior, in a speech, said that Belgium should have a well-organised army capable of preventing a disaster worse than that of 1914.

Alliances and military arrangements with Britain and France ought to furnish Belgium means of defence, but their materialisation was uncertain.

CAIRO TO AUSTRALIA.

TWO AVIATORS ON THE WAY.

RANGOON, May 29th.

The Australian Lieutenants, Parker and McIntosh, flying from Cairo to Australia, left to-day for Panama.

NATIONALISATION CAMPAIGN.

At a joint meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the Miners' Federation recently it was decided to continue the campaign for the nationalisation of the mines by intensive propaganda in preparation for the next General Election. The question of funds for the campaign, estimated at £20,000, was remitted to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF DR. MORRISON.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Times, in a leader, regrets the death of Dr. Morrison, a great servant of the Empire and the Times. Into a life comparatively short in years but rich in the fulfilment of public duty, says the journal, he crowded such a series of romantic adventures as have fallen to a few, if any, of the British race since the Elizabethan age. The guiding principle of his career was his faith in the mission of Great Britain and his determination to use his exceptional abilities in its interest. Happy is the Empire and the journal which can command such devotion.

JAPAN THE MOST DANGEROUS FACTOR.

LONDON, May 27th.

Continuing his Far Eastern articles in the Times, Mr. J. O. P. Bland says that next to the demoralization of the Chinese Government, which continues to exercise irresponsible authority by military parties, Tokyo is the most important and most dangerous factor in the Near Eastern situation to-day. Unless the invisible and irresponsible powers behind the throne, which actually control Japan's foreign policy, can be replaced soon by an authoritative Cabinet, the Government can have no real hope of satisfactory results from a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan stands at the cross-roads. If she decides to follow her present path of aggression in China, then she must go forward alone, but if not, she must give valid assurances that the declared policy of her Government henceforth will be binding upon her military as well as on her civil agents.

DEFECTS OF JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, May 31st.

In the last of the Far Eastern articles in the Times, Mr. Bland declares that it is impossible for the outside world to take Japanese Liberalism as seriously as it would wish, as long as the real direction of Japan's foreign policy rests not ostensibly with a responsible Cabinet but with the Military General Staff, or as long as the power of the Diet continues to be limited to mild obstruction. It will be time to believe that the Military Party's proceedings are seriously disapproved when the Kenseikai or the Press publicly insists on the right of the Government to appoint a civilian as head of the War Ministry. The crucial test of the strength of Liberalism in Japan now confronts the country in the matter of its future policy in China. So far that policy has always reflected the aggressive plans and tendencies of the fighting class, a fact which nearly everyone professes to deplore, but which no public man ever dares to attack openly. It is significant that even the leading intellectuals and aristocratic young radicals all fight shy of tackling this question in real earnest. This is attributable to the faulty system which is still the strongest moral and political force in Japan.

THE ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

TOKYO, May 30th.

The Italian aviators Masiero and Ferrarin arrived at Osaka from Tokyo this morning.

THE RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE.

RANGOON, May 27th.

The Rumanian Crown Prince has arrived here.

FRENCH LINERS FOR THE FAR EAST.

PARIS, May 28th.

The Minister of Marine stated that six liners, each of 16,000 tons, and two liners each of 4,000 tons, for the Indo-China route, were now being constructed, or had been decided on.

£15,000 GOLD SEIZURE.

The Customs authorities at Rangoon, on April 29th, made a large seizure of gold on board the s.s. Hong Moh, which arrived from China and the Straits. The money was found in boxes in a tank containing six feet of water in the fore peak of the vessel. The full amount was unknown as the water was being pumped out and the boxes removed as they were disclosed. By the following day £15,000 in gold, American dollars and sovereigns, had been counted.

CHINESE REGISTRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

CHINESE CONSUL'S ORDER.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

The Chinese Consul-General issued an order while in Sydney last month, setting out that all Chinese must register at the Consulate-General in Melbourne.

This announcement caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the Chinese community in Sydney, and a meeting was held at the Protestant Hall, to consider what action should be taken. There were over 400 present, representing all sections of the Chinese community. Mr. Yee Wing, president of the Chinese Nationalist League, was in the chair.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Samuel Wong (vice-president of the Chinese Nationalist League):—We, the representatives of every section of the Chinese community of New South Wales, strongly protest against the proposal by the Chinese Consul-General for all Chinese subjects to register themselves at the Chinese Consulate. The reasons for our protest are as follows:—(1) China is governed by the Military party, which has usurped the powers of property constituted Republican Government of China. The Consul-General is representative of the Military Government; (2) we are domiciled here, and are living in peace and happiness under the laws of the Commonwealth, and it is our duty to remain loyal to the Commonwealth and abide by its laws. It is not desirable that the Consul-General should have any authority over us; (3) although the Chinese Consul-General has been established here over twelve years, this is the first time that the Chinese have been called upon to register themselves at the Consulate, and we see no reason why the proposal should come before us at a time when an unconstitutional government is in power.

The motion was carried unanimously.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN HUNAN.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

CHANGSHA, May 17th.

With reference to the withdrawal of the northern troops under the command of General Wu Peifu from Western Hunan, the military governor, Chang Chin-yao, refuses to supply all carts and other requirements for the transportation of the troops, on the ground that they are being withdrawn without the sanction of the Peking Government. A fracas between the Northern troops and the Hunan soldiers took place at Machiao river, 100 miles from Hengchow. Lieut-General Wu Hsin-tien, commander of the 14th Brigade of the Seventh Army Division, has left here for Hengchow with his troops to take over the defence against the Southern troops.

It is reported that after the withdrawal of the Northern troops, the Southern troops, under General Tan Yucka, will attack Changsha, so as to drive Chang Chin-yao out of the city, and hold a strategic point in this province which is the bone of contention between the North and the South. General Wu will seize Yochow this time. All the rich merchants and residents of Changsha have left here, and the foreign concessions of Hankow, where some of them have gone to Shanghai.

The number of Japanese and other merchants is steadily increasing in Changsha, but of the most so-called "merchants" are mere street hawkers or peddlars. It is said that for the purpose of extending Japan's commercial interests in Hunan, the Taiwan Bank is going to open a branch here soon. The Asia Banking Corporation is the only foreign bank at the moment—Atlantic News Agency.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE "CANTON TIMES."

CANTON, May 31st.

Canton now has no English daily newspaper. The Canton Times was compelled to cease publication on May 30th by order of the Military Governor.

The charge against the paper was that on May 29th, it published a leader entitled "Will there be a Third Government?" The Times predicted that there would be a struggle within the next few months and that the Southern militarists will fall. The Military Governor considered that such comments were detrimental to public peace and order and ordered the daily to be sealed up, as a punishment.

Readers of the Canton Times know what side it is taking politically regarding the present situation in the South, and the order of the Military Governor is not at all a surprise. The Times was not accorded a hearing and it had no chance to defend itself before the law, although there is a court in Canton.

It is understood that steps will be taken to petition the authorities to unseal the office as soon as possible so that the paper may resume publication.

BRITISH BORNEO PETROLEUM.

The Daily Express understands that an official statement is about to be made confirming the rumours that the Anglo-Persian's subsidiary, the D'Arcy Exploration, has decided to abandon its option on the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate's lands. Oil has apparently been proved to exist in fair quantities, but not on a sufficiently large scale to satisfy the Anglo-Persian. This is naturally disappointing, but it does not necessarily condemn the field as useless, as the market seems to assume from the way it has "banged" the price of Borneo shares. The fact that a leading Japanese oil concern, the Kishida, have exercised an option on their portion of the lands, and are actively carrying out developments, indicates that they are not so confident of the future. It would not be surprising if some group with not quite such high ideals as the Anglo-Persian acquired the option that the latter has abandoned. Incidentally, we hear that the Apex Trinidad Company, in which the British Borneo and the Anglo-Persian are jointly interested, will be floated shortly.

SCOTTISH ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

WIT BY CHANCE.

Sir Donald Maclean made a score the other evening at a dinner. He was working up a peroration, picturing the dawn of happier days for Liberalism, and his point was that the Conditionalists, having betrayed their trust, will have no share in them. "Deeds will be done," Sir Donald cried, paraphrasing from the poet, "and glory, songs will be sung, but not the accompaniment of their lyre"—the rest of it was drowned in laughter. "You don't know how to spell," Sir Donald protested; "I don't mean what you mean!"

PERSONALIA.

Sir Lauchlan MacKinnon, proprietor of the Melbourne Argus, is on his way home to Scotland, and will be found in the coming shooting season at Dunvegan Castle. He is a first cousin of the Duchess of Somerset (née Susan MacKinnon), whose marriage was quite as romantic as any Highland alliance imagined by William Black.

Madame Karsavina, the premiere danseuse in "The Truth About the Russian Dancers," is the wife of an Irish-Scottish man, or a Scots-Irishman, Mr. Henry James Bruce, youngest brother of Sir Henry Bruce, of Down Hill, Londonderry. So it comes about that the noble-footed Lady is connected with the Bruses of the Earldom of Elgin, and also with King Robert the Bruce.

Lord Strathclyde, who retired from the Presidency of the Court of Session, was better known in the old days as Mr. Alexander Ure, a storied petrel of politics. A great public speaker, every Liberal platform in Scotland knew his figure. But after his elevation to the Bench, he sank into the background. The war gave him a renewed opportunity, he did a tremendous amount of speech-making, and set a striking example of thrift and self-sacrifice. A remarkably retentive memory, and an unusually fine physique were the special qualifications in Lord Strathclyde's success. Until lately he had a passion for the open air and the broad highway; he thought nothing of a 40 or 50-mile walk. Indeed he never drove to any place when he could foot it. There is reason to believe that his magnificent store of strength was greatly undermined by his labours during the war.

OBITUARY.

At 57, Angus Macdonald, London, on the 14th April, Alexina Guthrie, wife of the late John Harvey, of Mayfield, Snooker's Hill, Kent, and Singapore, and daughter of the late Alexander Guthrie, of Brechin, Forfarshire; 86.

At Perth, Captain Adam Alexander Reid, late of the National Bank of India, and youngest son of the late James Reid, George Street, Blairgowrie.

At Rockingham, Earlscerry, Elie, Archibald Stewart, formerly of the Chartered Bank of India.

At Grangemouth, Aylth, John Black, late of Bombay and Manchester; 66.

HOLLAND AND ARMENIA.

A Diplomatic correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph:—Although the question of Dutch participation in the Armenian mandate has not so far attracted the attention of the Netherlands Press and public, I gather that this possibility has been engaging the consideration of the Hague Government, and that it might be not unfavourably entertained there. The Dutch, as was pointed out the other day, have very considerable trade interests in the Levant, both in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. There is a very prosperous Dutch commercial community at Smyrna, which gets on very well with the Greek merchants and ship-owners. The relations between Holland and the Armenian interior have hitherto been rather slight. But Holland, who, in regard both to finance and shipping, is in a decidedly more flourishing condition in a decidedly more flourishing condition than she was in 1914, is looking for new and distant openings for the expansion of her foreign trade and the enterprise of her skilled professional colonists. She has had wide experience of colonial campaigning and peace work, and she appears desirous of providing to the world her sincerity and efficiency as a new member of the League of Nations. If those various facts be borne in mind, it would be hardly surprising if she were shortly to express her readiness to play a substantial role in the pacification of Armenia. Minor, were she to receive an invitation to that effect from the Council of the League.

OIL-DRIVEN AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.

COMMONWEALTH'S LIQUID FUEL RESOURCES.

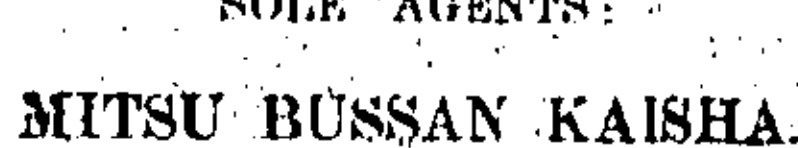
According to the Sydney correspondent of the Times, several shipping firms are completing a scheme for a huge coal and oil bunkering depot which is designed to place Sydney ahead of the world in the rapid supply of fuel to ships. A million gallons have already been spent on grabs capable of pouring out 1,400 tons of coal an hour.

Steps are also being taken to convert most of the passenger steamers for oil consumption, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is seeking permission to lay pipes to the chief wharves of the State capital. The States are complying with the request and it is expected that the Anglo-Persian Company will gradually supplant the American corporations, which at present supply Australia.

Meanwhile experts engaged by the Anglo-Persian Company are busily seeking oil in Papua, and it is understood that the Commonwealth is transferring the control of search to the company and is also entering into commercial relations with it, similar to those enjoyed by Britain. The authorities are, anxious that oil will be discovered in Australia, while a syndicate has invented a new vegetable substitute for petrol derived from molasses, which it is claimed is equal in power and only half the cost.

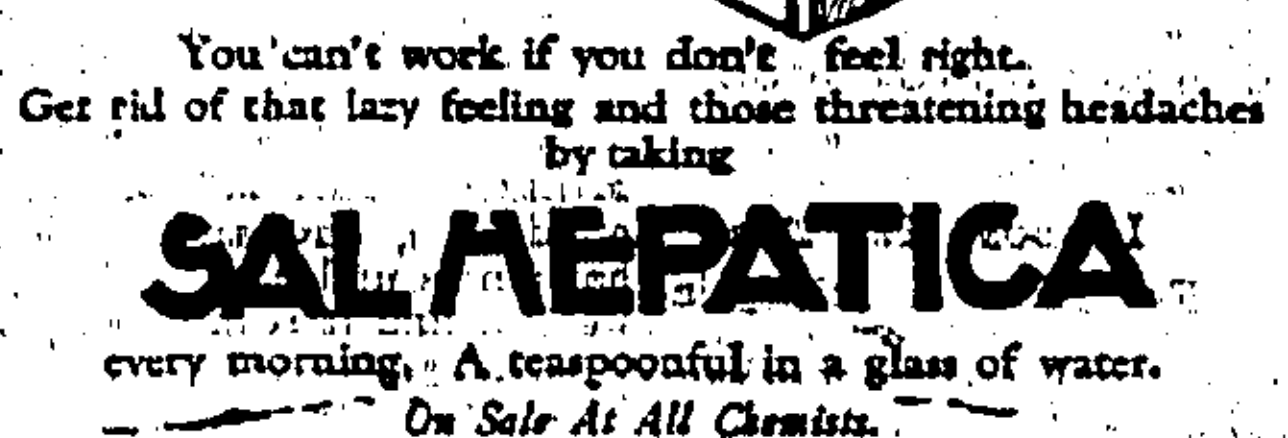
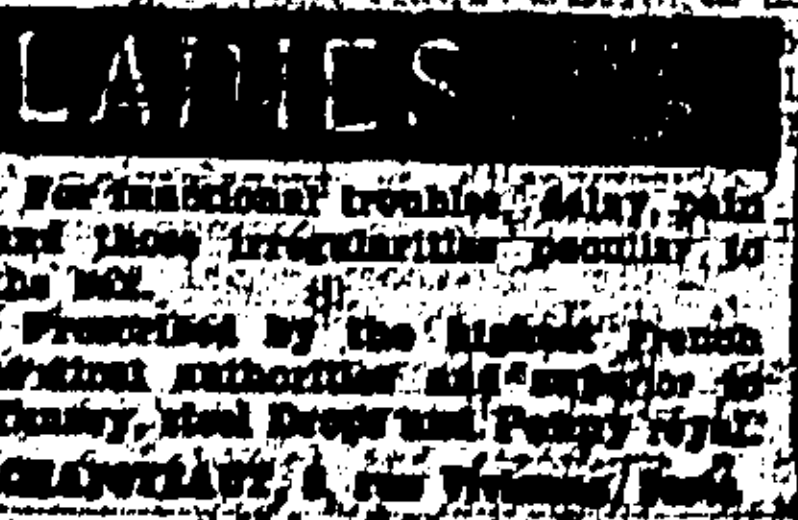
Received new shipments

ASAHI BEER



PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists, made in London.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)



185 (y'ndw'ndw' b'ib'ndw'ndw')

1955 (Y. m. d. m. 1955)

has a branch in Boudlelongh, which has been meeting, in a little chapel school-house, every Sabbath day, since Mytholmroyd. If those names do not carry conviction, there is no use in argument. They belong to places on the marches of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and we understand that the club embodies the most virile characteristics of those two redoubtable counties. There are some fifty of the henpecked in the branch of Boudlelongh; most of them grey beards, a few middle-aged. Nor is there any chance of their order being found for their meeting on Monday next, for a number of candidates waiting for admission are capable of passing the tests of initiation. The Federation of the Henpecked has no mysteries. All that it asks of its candidates is the performance of domestic duties. He who lights the household fire, carries the coals, or washes the clothes, is henpecked within the meaning of the rules. The subtler forms of tyranny it seems are not considered. We can but doubt whether R. Wilfer even, on sworn evidence of his wife's appearance handkerchief, could have been admitted. And we venture to suggest to the henpecked of Boudlelongh that they are treating a serious subject with levity. On these days when, if anyone, is to do the work of the household by not to be decided by appeals to convention and the custom of the antique world. The voice of the people has decreed that women are to be given careers according to their talents. It must be admitted that the talents of some of them are not conspicuously adapted to the production of domestic felicity. What a prospect that some men were intended by Nature to be drawers of wood and drawers of water! If men were husbands, obviously they fulfil "the end of their being created." To put them in the category of henpecked is to introduce prejudice and confuse the issue. That distinction should clearly be reserved for those whose mental and spiritual being is enslaved. We live in difficult and dangerous times. No man knows when it may not be necessary to die in the last ditch of the sacred territory in defence of the sacred right of free determination. The name of henpecked should only be used on every paltry occasion. It should be kept as the war cry of the last battle which will show "in some wild hour how much the wretched dare."

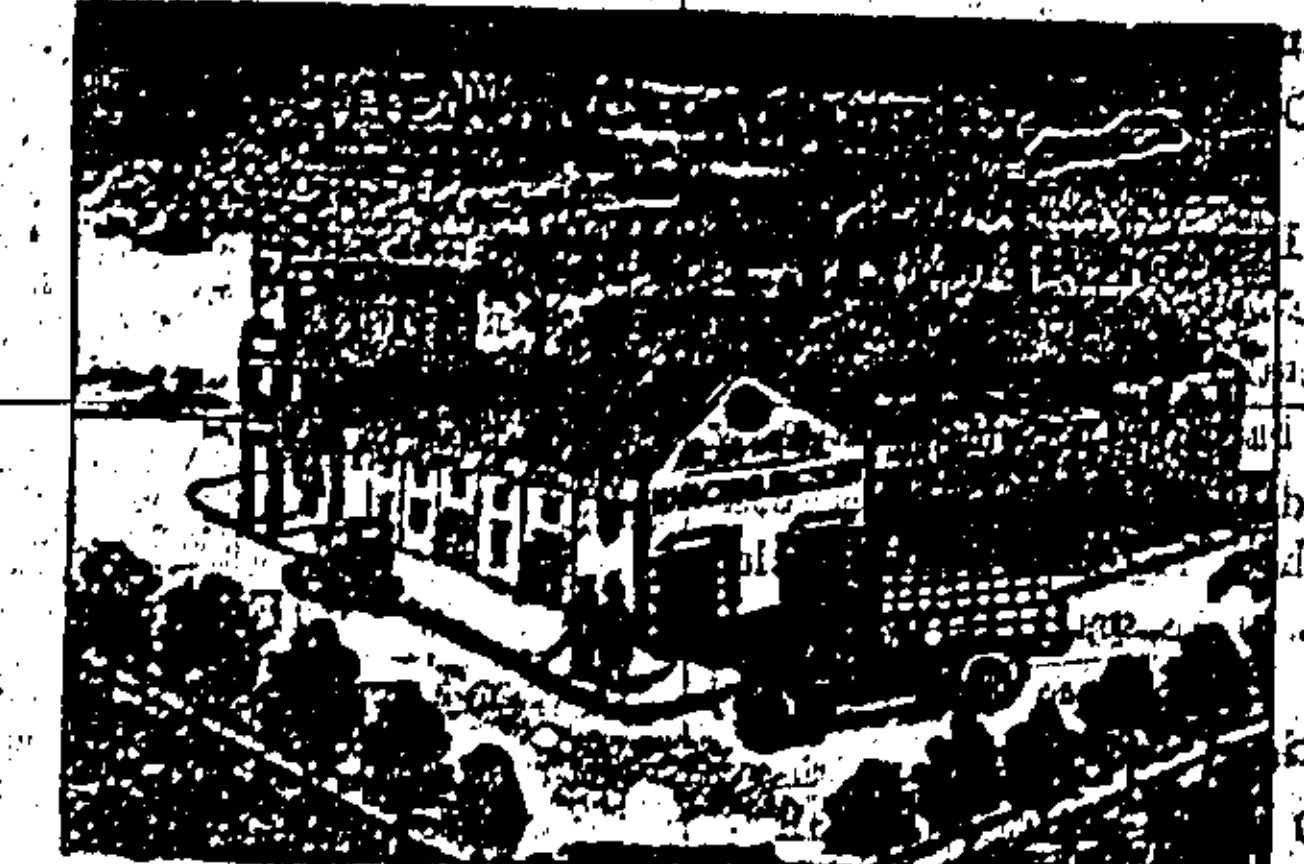
Here is an anecdote from the Chinese Press which reads almost like a fairy-tale. A rich old man died and left a young beautiful and the only child. One day he fell ill and, in spite of all that money could do, passed away. There is no one to dwell on the old man's sorrow. He ordered the child to the dressed in all her best, with all the beautiful and costly jewels that he had lavished on her. So he was buried in his father's garden. Now a certain robber heard of this; so on the night of the burial he entered the garden stealthily and forced open the coffin, when, to his terror, the girl sat up and asked why she was in the garden at that time of the night. The robber gave her a good eye and a good ear for his life. On hearing that the old father, followed by his train, had taken to his grave, he and his daughter fled, and so on. In his joy at her recovery the father gave orders to his servants to find the robber and bring him back to be suitably rewarded as he had saved the life of the young girl. Whether or no the man has been found is not stated. The moral of the story is, a bad one for rogues and thieves, but very human. — *Peking Daily News.*

Motor Expert for China

Head Office: OSAKA

A vintage electric fan with a circular frame and three blades, mounted on a stand. The fan is positioned in the center of the page, with the text 'FAN' written vertically to its left. The background is a light, textured surface.

Frame Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans in Stock. 125



Factory No 28, Kwai Lim Street, SAMPOHOI
The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

FLYING
AT
REPULSE BAY
ON

Thursday, June 3rd,

Commencing 2.30



SAFETY: NO STUNTS.

The Macao Aerial Transport Company will give a demonstration, weather permitting, of plain and safe seaplane flying with—

FIVE MACHINES—

at Repulse Bay on THURSDAY, JUNE 3RD, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY following, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

Passengers will be carried for short flights. Silver medallions and certificates of "My First Flight" will at a later date be given to all who participate.

Booking is at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Main Office, and at REPULSE BAY HOTEL, where particulars can be obtained on application.

C. E. W. RICOU,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(CITY HALL)

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th AT 9.15 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT

BY

SIGNOR D. F. AMELIAS

The Famous Mandolinist.

MME. A. SILVESTRI

(Dramatic Soprano).

Italian Prima Donna who had the honour of singing before the Queen of Italy and King of England.

ASSISTED BY PROF. E. DANENBERG

THE WELL-KNOWN PIANIST

Selection: Liszt, Sarasate, Brahms, Puccini, Ponchielli, Offenbach, Rubinstein, etc., etc.

ADMISSION \$3 & \$2.

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MECHANICAL &
ELECTRIC
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
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—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Ft.

Depth on Centre of

SHU (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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WE BUILD AND ENGINE

MOTOR BOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

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Cabin Cruisers.
Work Boats.
Shallow Draft River Launches.

ALEX. ROSS & CO

25, DES VOEUX RD & GARAGE KOWLOON

TEL 27 TEL K47

LIQUOR TAXATION.

HEAVY INCREASES SINCE 1914.

Next to the unexpected increase in the excess profits tax, says the Times, the most contentious proposals in the Budget are those which add to the already heavy duties on beer and spirits. The doubling of the duty on wine is not criticised, and in principle the ad valorem duty on champagne is generally approved, but it is pointed out that the whisky tax is now up by 500 per cent. on the 1914 rate, and that the duty on beer has risen by 1,500 per cent. in a period of less than six years. It is believed in the trade that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone a step too far. Licensed victuallers are specially concerned over an expected fall in consumption which will be coupled with a restriction of their profits, and submit that the liquor industry has been singled out in a most unfair way for oppressive and almost prohibitive taxation.

The London manager of Mackie & Co., Distillers, Limited, said that it was questionable whether the latest increase in the whisky duty would not so restrict consumption as to defeat the object of raising additional revenue which the Chancellor of the Exchequer presumably had in view. The growth of the spirit duty since 1914 has shown very interesting figures. The progressive advances had been as follows:—

Variation in duty	Amount of duty	Chamberlain
May 1, 1914	10	10
May 1, 1915	15	15
May 1, 1916	20	20
May 1, 1917	25	25
May 1, 1918	30	30
May 1, 1919	35	35
May 1, 1920	40	40
May 1, 1921	45	45
May 1, 1922	50	50
May 1, 1923	55	55
May 1, 1924	60	60
May 1, 1925	65	65
May 1, 1926	70	70
May 1, 1927	75	75
May 1, 1928	80	80
May 1, 1929	85	85
May 1, 1930	90	90
May 1, 1931	95	95
May 1, 1932	100	100
May 1, 1933	105	105
May 1, 1934	110	110
May 1, 1935	115	115
May 1, 1936	120	120
May 1, 1937	125	125
May 1, 1938	130	130
May 1, 1939	135	135
May 1, 1940	140	140
May 1, 1941	145	145
May 1, 1942	150	150
May 1, 1943	155	155
May 1, 1944	160	160
May 1, 1945	165	165
May 1, 1946	170	170
May 1, 1947	175	175
May 1, 1948	180	180
May 1, 1949	185	185
May 1, 1950	190	190
May 1, 1951	195	195
May 1, 1952	200	200
May 1, 1953	205	205
May 1, 1954	210	210
May 1, 1955	215	215
May 1, 1956	220	220
May 1, 1957	225	225
May 1, 1958	230	230
May 1, 1959	235	235
May 1, 1960	240	240
May 1, 1961	245	245
May 1, 1962	250	250
May 1, 1963	255	255
May 1, 1964	260	260
May 1, 1965	265	265
May 1, 1966	270	270
May 1, 1967	275	275
May 1, 1968	280	280
May 1, 1969	285	285
May 1, 1970	290	290
May 1, 1971	295	295
May 1, 1972	300	300
May 1, 1973	305	305
May 1, 1974	310	310
May 1, 1975	315	315
May 1, 1976	320	320
May 1, 1977	325	325
May 1, 1978	330	330
May 1, 1979	335	335
May 1, 1980	340	340
May 1, 1981	345	345
May 1, 1982	350	350
May 1, 1983	355	355
May 1, 1984	360	360
May 1, 1985	365	365
May 1, 1986	370	370
May 1, 1987	375	375
May 1, 1988	380	380
May 1, 1989	385	385
May 1, 1990	390	390
May 1, 1991	395	395
May 1, 1992	400	400
May 1, 1993	405	405
May 1, 1994	410	410
May 1, 1995	415	415
May 1, 1996	420	420
May 1, 1997	425	425
May 1, 1998	430	430
May 1, 1999	435	435
May 1, 2000	440	440
May 1, 2001	445	445
May 1, 2002	450	450
May 1, 2003	455	455
May 1, 2004	460	460
May 1, 2005	465	465
May 1, 2006	470	470
May 1, 2007	475	475
May 1, 2008	480	480
May 1, 2009	485	485
May 1, 2010	490	490
May 1, 2011	495	495
May 1, 2012	500	500
May 1, 2013	505	505
May 1, 2014	510	510
May 1, 2015	515	515
May 1, 2016	520	520
May 1, 2017	525	525
May 1, 2018	530	530
May 1, 2019	535	535
May 1, 2020	540	540
May 1, 2021	545	545
May 1, 2022	550	550
May 1, 2023	555	555
May 1, 2024	560	560
May 1, 2025	565	565
May 1, 2026	570	570
May 1, 2027	575	575
May 1, 2028	580	580
May 1, 2029	585	585
May 1, 2030	590	590
May 1, 2031	595	595
May 1, 2032	600	600
May 1, 2033	605	605
May 1, 2034	610	610
May 1, 2035	615	615
May 1, 2036	620	620
May 1, 2037	625	625
May 1, 2038	630	630
May 1, 2039	635	635
May 1, 2040	640	640
May 1, 2041	645	645
May 1, 2042	650	650
May 1, 2043	655	655
May 1, 2044	660	660
May 1, 2045	665	665
May 1, 2046	670	670
May 1, 2047	675	675
May 1, 2048	680	680
May 1, 2049	685	685
May 1, 2050	690	690
May 1, 2051	695	695
May 1, 2052	700	700
May 1, 2053	705	705
May 1, 2054	710	710
May 1, 2055	715	715
May 1, 2056	720	720
May 1, 2057	725	725
May 1, 2058	730	730
May 1, 2059	735	735
May 1, 2060	740	740
May 1, 2061	745	745
May 1, 2062	750	750
May 1, 2063	755	755
May 1, 2064	760	760
May 1, 2065	765	765
May 1, 2066	770	770
May 1, 2067	775	775
May 1, 2068	780	780
May 1, 2069	785	785
May 1, 2070	790	790
May 1, 2071	795	795
May 1, 2072	800	800
May 1, 2073	805	805
May 1, 2074	810	810
May 1, 2075	815	815
May 1, 2076	820	820
May 1, 2077	825	825
May 1, 2078	830	830
May 1, 2079	835	835
May 1, 2080	840	840
May 1, 2081	845	845
May 1, 2082	850	850
May 1, 2083	855	855
May 1, 2084	860	860
May 1, 2085	865	865
May 1, 2086	870	870
May 1, 2087	875	875
May 1, 2088	880	880
May 1, 2089	885	885
May 1, 2090	890	890
May 1, 2091	895	895
May 1, 2092	900	900
May 1, 2093	905	905
May 1, 2094	910	910
May 1, 2095	915	915
May 1, 2096	920	920
May 1, 2097	925	925
May 1, 2098	930	930
May 1, 2099	935	935
May 1, 2100	940	940

As the distillers have to bear a part of the 25% bottle now added, he doubted whether there would be any inducement to go on distilling at the present time. Distillers realized that money had to be found from somewhere, but they objected to the trade being hied.

With regard to retail sales it was stated by Messrs. Hedges and Butler, Limited, that, at any rate for a period, the demand for whisky would probably fall away. Many people objected to paying 10s. 6d. a bottle, and the objection would extend now that the price had been raised to 12s. 6d. The consumption of still wine was 60. The duty on champagne would go up by a considerable amount.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. Francis Downman, discussing the wine duties, said that wine had been left out of the taxation during the war in a remarkable way, and a tax of 5d. on a bottle of Burgundy costing 3s. was not a thing to grumble about. So far as champagne was concerned, no fair-minded man could maintain that an increase in the duty was not justified. When it was considered that champagne for which a restaurant proprietor charged £2 a bottle had only 7s. 6d. in duty, most people would think that the taxation had long been too light. Unfortunately, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had rushed from one extreme to the other. The duty on first quality champagne would now be as much as 7s. a bottle, which would mean that the wine merchant could not sell at less than 26s. This would hit the wine legitimate people who used the wine legitimately. Mr. Downman had apparently been influenced by the conduct of the self-indulgent profiteer, who drank champagne because he did not understand claret, and the restaurantier who made money out of him.

"The tax, if it stands, is going to give a great advantage," Mr. Downman added, "to second and third-class brands of sparkling wine. Until yesterday the commonest wine that went over a bowl and tasted as if the sugar bowl and a bottle of scent had been upset in it, paid the same duty as Cuvée, Heidsieck, or Pommery. These cheap and nasty concoctions will now pay much less than high quality champagne. They are being turned out to look like champagne at 50s. to 60s. a dozen, and because they are cheap their business will be ignored and they will find a sale."

Mr. Downman made a suggestion that the rise in the duty on brandy should be accompanied by a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale by a retailer of spirits by the half-bottle. People who required a little brandy for medicinal purposes often found it a distinct hardship, he said, to be compelled to buy a full bottle at the present high price. The restrictive regulation, it may be explained, does not apply throughout the whole of the country, and is not in force even in Glasgow. So far as future prices are concerned, Mr. Downman thought it would be possible to sell a pure grape brandy, not necessarily all cognac, from 14s. a bottle upwards at 30 under proof. A half-bottle could then be supplied at 7s. 6d.

PUBLICANS' STRONG PROTEST.

The greatest opposition to the new duties is likely to come from the publicans. Mr. H. G. Robinson, secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, said that the members of his organization were neutral in regard to politics, but they would be compelled to attack this Budget. The result would be felt at a General Election. Influence of a prohibitionist character appeared to be at work within the Cabinet, and beverages which were in necessity in a climate like ours were to be treated, and vindictively attacked, as luxuries. He thought the new taxation would raise little extra revenue, as the total abstemiousness of people already exceeded any temperance in their appetites.

Retailers of spirits are discontented at the further restriction of their profits. During the past year they have obtained whisky at 100s. a dozen bottles and charged 10s. 6d. a bottle to their customers. The new wholesale price is to be 12s. 6d. a dozen, and with the maximum retail price at 12s. 6d. the retailer's margin is down to 1s. 1d. a bottle, out of which he has to pay establishment expenses.

INTIMATIONS

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IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

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HAVING been favoured with instructions received from Messrs. FAIRALL & Co. No. 7 and 9, Pedder Street, will sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 11 A.M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, 11 A.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 11 A.M.

At their premises

THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE

FURNITURES, FIXTURES AND

SHOW CASES.

Comprising—

Flannels, Woollen, Silk and Linen Stock

Alpaca, Silks, Straw and Felt Hats, Fancy

Materials, an assortment of Blouses, Shoes,

Corsets, Ribbons, Raincoats, Fur, Handker-

chiefs, Belts, Trimmings, Fancy Works, Valises,

Laices, Day and Evening Dresses, Serge and

Sundries—Decks, Ceiling, Fans, Counters,

Beautiful Mirrors, Fine Show Cases, Chairs,

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Terms—Cash on Delivery.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINEFOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
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DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... Second half July.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the
undersigned.

or to REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 1st June, 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SU-YANG"	On 2nd June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAI	"TEAN"	On 5th June, 4 P.M.
WANGSWAT, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW"	On 6th June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 8th June, 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to
Yokohama and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG"	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 4th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 8th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)**

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	5th June Noon.	Marseilles, Lyon & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	7,000	18th June.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARNATA"	8,000	27th June.	Do.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR" 4,500 8th June 1 P.M. Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE" (cargo only)	5,200	3rd June Noon.	For Melbourne, via Sandakan.
			Thursday Island, Brisbane & Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARNATA"	8,000	4th June 10 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
"KIDDERPORE CASTLE"	8,100	5th June 3 P.M.	Shanghai Only
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	21st June.	Shanghai Only.

*** * CALLS AT ANTWERP**

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O.
Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passengers measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or
advise.Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival. Here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after this date have left the Godowns.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.**SEASIDE PACIFIC SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS"	... About June 15th
"IONIUM"	... About June 22nd
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About July 12th

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	... About June 15th
"WABAN"	... About June 23rd
"ABERCOO"	... About July 10th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Consignees' Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Royal Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	June 15th (from Yokohama)
"SHINTO MARU"	32,000	June 17th.
"PERKIA MARU"	9,000	July 5th.
"KORSA MARU"	20,000	July 14th.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GRU, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"KIYO MARU"	17,800	July 15th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 8th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS & DEPARTURES SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & "AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about ...

YOKOHAMA ...

SHANGHAI (Only) ...

MARBELLER ... "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 2nd June.

SAIGON, SHANGHAI, ... "PORTHOUS" ... 10,000 ... On or about 22nd June.

PORT SAID ...

Cargo boat for PORT

SAID, HAVRE AN. "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ... On or About 18th June.

TWERP and LONDON.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Thursday, the 3rd June, from 8 a.m. to Noon only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Kame Maru	2nd June
JAPAN	Kidderpore	2nd June
SHANGHAI	Tan	2nd June
STRAITS	Kame Maru	3rd June
BOMBAY	Delia	4th June
SHANGHAI	Choyo Maru	4th June
STRAITS	Kidderpore Castle	5th June
STRAITS	Heime Maru	5th June
BOMBAY	Meichi Maru	5th June
BOMBAY	Fukushima Maru	7th June
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and MANILA	Panama Maru	9th June
STRAITS		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Falgen, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Cordillera	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.45 A.M. Registered Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Tyikini	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	Sanyang	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Esang	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Port Moresby	Shan Chong	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Mo Hon	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Southern Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan, via Kobe	Kame Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Kidderpore	Thursday, 3rd, 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Hindani	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nanking	Thursday, 3rd, 10.10 A.M. Letters ... 10.40 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sunwang	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 3rd, 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Chong Yu	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Karmala	Friday, 4th, 9.10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow	Hai Loong	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenan	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Della	Saturday, 5th, 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Tyikini	Saturday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Kidderpore Castle	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Tan	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Amoy Maru	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Weihsai, Cheloo and Tientsin	Haichow	Sunday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chengta	Tuesday, 8th, 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Chicayo Maru	Tuesday, 8th, 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ	Teiresius	Tuesday, 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, June 7th, at 0 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow ...	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	Shantung	Wednesday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow ...	Haiching	Friday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK

*SLAVIC PRINCE ... via PANAMA CANAL ... on or about 10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents. 140

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

SIMPLICITY—
RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY—

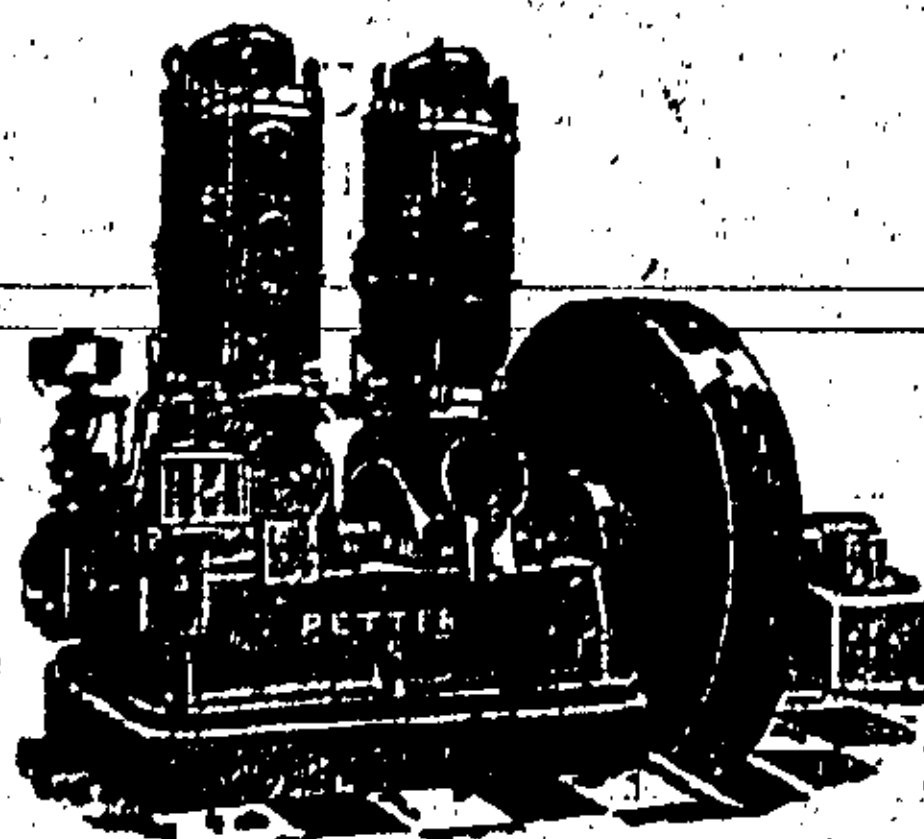
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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	June 2nd
ON L. DOLL.	
Telegraphic Transfer	411
Bank Bills, on demand	411
Bank Bills, at 3 days sight	411
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	411
Credit, at 4 months sight	411
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	411
ON P.A.S.	
Bank Bills, on demand	1110
Credit, 4 months sight	1110
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	82
Credit, at 60 days sight	82
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	154
ON MANILA	
On demand	158
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	178
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	210
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	51
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 4.75 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per seal	\$13.00
BAR SILVER per oz	57 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

	Per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents piece	\$100 Discount.
Hongkong ... 10	0.25
Canton ... 20	6.50
Canton ... 10	0.00 Premium.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

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FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Daywinging."

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Mtsung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND

PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. 142

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 848,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 30th, 1920. 144



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Hankow, Hanoi, Vladivostok, Peking, Singapore, Fochow, Canton, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Haiphong, Monken, New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'avancement le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUBET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.
Mr. CHOW SHOU SON, Mr. KAI YING PO, Mr. LI KOO CHUN, Mr. MOK CHING KONG, Mr. FUNG PING SHAN, Mr. WONG YUN TONG, Mr. P. K. KWOK, Mr. CHAN CHING SHEK, Mr. NG CHANG LUK.

Chief Manager:—KAI TONG PO, Esq. Asst. Manager:—L. TAO FONG, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.
KAI TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 1st, 1920. 140

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 23rd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,378,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20, 21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

L. CROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. 52

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Vœux Road Central. Bankers Branch:—Pavani Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. URANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 99

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$1,600,000
Silver ... \$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PAIR—Chairman.
A. H. CONNOR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. M. DOWELL, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, G. T. M. EDING, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq., A. S. GUBBAY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:—Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Acting Manager:—Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARB'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. 8

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moupin, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Haiphong, Fochow, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Pondichery.

FRANCE: Comptoir de Paris, Nations d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte, Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

L. BERENDOAGUE, Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. 79

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